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THE visit of Chairman Quay and other prominent Republicans to Virginia has thrown the Bourbons into a cold sweat for fear the light may be turned on their proceedings. "The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

THE unexpected announcement of the death of Hon. B. F. Claypool, of Connersville, will be received with regret by a large circle of friends. He was a man of decided ability and unblemished character, prominent as a lawyer, politician and business man.

THE secret energies of nature are manifold and mysterious. The terrible explosion a Chicago, yesterday, killing three men and wounding several others, shows that so nutri tious and popular a food as oatmeal may become, under certain conditions, as deadly as

THREE United States war vessels will sail from New York, to-day, to enforce the government's demand against Hayti. We have not heard of any steamers dispatched to resist German aggressions on American rights in Samoa. It is safe enough to threaten Hayti, but bullying Bismarck would be quite another matter. It is always a good thing to know whom to kick.

A WASHINGTON special says Congressman Mills is far from well, being greatly exhausted by the labors of the campaign and subject to alarming attacks of vertigo. Perhaps this morbid and excitable condition may account for the wild and romantic statements recently made by Mr. Mills regarding alleged Republican frauds in this State. We sincerely hope the gentleman from Texas will soon recover so far as to be able to tell the truth.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN is opposed to making the Agricultural Bureau a separate de partment and its head a Cabinet officer. He says: "The department would be much better as it is. At present it is one of the best organized departments in the government, and more independent of the President than any of the other departments." This is the view held by many, if not most of the intelligent agriculturists throughout the country. It is not apparent how the interests of agriculture would be benefited, or the efficiency of the bureau increased by the proposed change. On the contrary, by making it more of a politic machine, the change would probably be for the worse, and there is no particular propriety in making the Commissioner of Agriculture one of the President's "constitutional advisers" so-called. The bureau is doing very good work at present and had better be kept out of active politics.

THE Memphis Public Ledger prints an interview with Mr. Hinton Helper, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, which contains some interesting suggestions relative to the material progress of the South. The Record makes a specialty of collecting information on that subject. Its editor says that since the election investments have been made to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000, and he predicts that during the next six months more capital will be invested in the South than in any previous two years. In the course of his travels in that section he finds confidence increasing, political animosities subsiding, and all the conditions favorable for material progress. He says that there is nothing like the feeling or disappointment over the election of General Harrison as in the case of former Republican Presidents, and many of the intelligent business men of the South expect excellent results from his administration. This is encouraging, but these intelligent business men, and leaders of Southern opinion generally, should remember that what the next administration may do for the South is not more important than what they may do. The next administration can be depended upon to do its entire duty by all sections of the country and all classes of the people; the rest will depend on themselves.

INCOMPETENT Democrats now in the railway mail service are congratulating themselves that the extension of the civil-service rules to that branch of the service will protect them from removal. It will do nothing of the kind, though probably the President's order was intended to have some such result. The civil-service law does not say a word about removals from office. It only prescribes the method of appointment to the positions embraced by it. The power of removal, as it has always existed, remains unchanged. Appointments can only be made of persons who have passed the required examination. Every Democratic incompetent now in the railway mail service can be dismissed out of hand, without infringing the law in the least.

the vacancies the old Republican clerks will stand an excellent chance of getting in on their merits, if the examination is made a practical test, as it should be. But, on the other hand, intelligent Democrats will stand an equal chance. The application of the civil-service rules to the railway mail service can never make it more efficient than it was under Republican administration. It is so thoroughly demoralized now that it will take some time under any system to weed out all the incompetents and get good men in their places. The present postal service is a wreck.

THE GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION. The Democratic campaign of lying has taken the form of asserting that efforts are being made to prevent an indictment from being found against Colonel Dudley in connection with the letter attributed to him during the late campaign, and that the temporary adjournment of the grand jury was in pursuance of a "deal" to this effect. The rascals who are engaged in inventing and circulating this lie have even had the audacity to connect Judge Woods's name with the alleged "deal," and to intimate that he was a party to the arrangement by which the grand jury investigation was to be dropped. The Sentinel copies the story in detail from the Indianapolis correspondence of the New York Times, and, under the pretense of condemning the alleged transaction, virtually indorses the story. It asserts further, as of its own knowledge, that "among other propositions which were made to certain leading Democrats was one to the effect that if the Dudley matter was dropped all the suits for damages brought against United States Marshal Hawkins, on account of the arrests made by his deputies on election day, would be withdrawn." .

In so far as these statements assert or imply that the Republican party in Indiana, or any representative or agent on its benalf, or any person authorized to speak or act for it, has done or proposed anything to prevent a thorough investigation of alleged election frauds, or made or proposed to make any "deal" for the purpose of preventing the indictment of Colonel Dudley, or shielding him from the legal consequences of any of his acts, they are unmitigated lies. We do not know how to express a baser degree of falsification than to say the story is as bold and brazen a lie as the one declaring that the recent Republican victory in this State was gained by wholesale bribery and fraud. The connection of Judge Woods's name with so infamous a transaction as an alleged connivance at a failure of justice by adjourning the grand jury for the purpose indicated is of a piece with previous Democratic attacks on the integrity of the federal court. If Judge Woods had but a small part of the partisanism or vindictiveness that these Democratic liars and libelers have insinuated, he would summon some of them before him for contempt. He would be fully justified in doing so, but perhaps he is better justified by Pending the action of the grand jury in

the Dudley case the Journal has refrained from saying a word about it editorially, not wishing to lay a straw in the way of a thorough investigation of the case. As the grand jury has not yet reported we still refrain from commenting on the merits of the case and on some phases of the matter that will call for comment hereafter. Thus far the Democratic campaign liars and managers of the Cleveland post-mortem have been having everything their own way. They have filled the air with their outcries about wholesale fraud, with their assumption of political virtue, and with the awful punishment they had in store for Col. Dudley when the grand jury should have indicted him, as it certainly would when their clear and convincing proofs of his guilt were submitted. All this has been tiresome, but we have preferred to endure the swash of Democratic virtue rather than say a word which might be construed as opposing or hindering a thorough investigation of the case. We only refer to it now for the purpose of denying the statement that Republicans are trying to thwart an investigation. The Republicans of Indiana challenge and court an investigation of their election methods in this State, either by a grand jury or a committee of Congress In the present case they desire that the grand jury investigation shall be prosecuted to a definite conclusion. There are indications that the Demgentlemen who have been foremost in this Dudley-letter business, and loudest in their assertions of overwhelming proof of guilt, etc., are trying to let go of it. They would like to unload the matter on the Committee of One Hundred, but they decline to surrender any of the damning proofs they claim to have, or even to make an affidavit of facts that will give the committee a starting point. This is babyish and cowardly. Let them stand up to the rack, and make their charges good before the grand jury. On behalf of the Republicans of Indiana, and in the interest of fair elections and fair play, we insist that the investigation shall go on. If Colonel Dudley has done something which he should be let an indictment be If he is innocent of any violation of law, let him have the benefit of a vindication. If the rascals who have possession of his alleged letter have altered it to suit their purposes, justifying Colonel Dudley's statement that it is a forgery, let that fact be made to appear. In short, let the investigation go on. We presume, of course, that the adjournment of the grand jury was rendered necessary by other engagements of the court. When the grand jury reassembles it should resume the investigation, and prosecute it to a point where it can make a definite finding. Then

A MEMBER of the South Carolina Legislature has presented a bill to that body which provides for "some legal safeguards to prevent fraud at the primaries of the Democratic party." This is a new departure in legislation, and if the bill becomes a law it will at When it comes to passing examinations to fill | least show an awakening conscience in a

we shall know whether Colonel Dudley has

been guilty of an indictable offense, or

whether some other people have been guilty

of the tallest lying in modern times.

party that has heretofore not been averse to committing almost any kind of fraud to gain its end. People in the North, however, would be better pleased to see a bill introduced looking to the prevention of fraud at an actual election, instead of at a primary.

THE Louisville Commercial, of yesterday,

"Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley had the top floor at Liederkranz Hall last night, the Rev. George O. Barnes held forth in the hall below, a sparring match was in progress on the first floor. and it was rumored that a dog fight took place in the basement. It is not uncomplimentary to Mr. Nye and Mr. Riley to say that among the varied festivities of the evening they were the most popular, and had by far the largest and most fashionable crowd."

We infer from this that Louisville is a center of varied cult, and that its amusements run in

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What President was it that ordered the first thanksgiving? LULU ROSE.

CLEVELAND, O. The first President to issue a thanksgiving proclamation was George Washington. It was issued in 1789, on account of the adoption of the

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Rev. Dr. W. Boggs, of Memphis, has accepted the chancellorship of the University of COUNT VON MOLTKE has at his home one of the finest flower gardens in the world. His

favorite flower is the rose. THE wife of M. Benjamin Constant is described as very beautiful, resembling the best portraits of Marie Antoinette.

COUNT TAAFE, Prime Minister of Austria, will be made a Prince by the Emperor of Austria. He is also a peer of Ireland, under the title of Viscount Taafe. An English parson has astonished his congre-

gation by exhorting them before his sermon to pray fervently for the early discovery of the Whitechapel murderer. THE engagement is reported at Berlin of Miss

Pritchard, of Boston, who resided in Berlin with her mother for some years, to Baron von Schroeder, an officer of the Imperial Guards. DR. J. WILLIAM WHITE and Dr. John Ash urst are the most prominent physicians mentioned to fill the chair of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, left vacant by the resignation of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew.

THE mother of Clara Louisa Kellogg Strakosch, who always appears in a box when her daughter warbles on the stage, is nearly as youthful in her face and ways as she was at the time of the birth of the cantatrice, forty-six

THERE is said to be nothing in all Europe to equal the extent and beauty of the flower gardens and fruit orchards surrounding the new Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, Cal., which are said to have cost the railroad company owning the establishment \$150.000.

THE delayed installation of Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn is causing talk among the congregation. There is supposed to be a disagreement among the members of the committee as to the precise form of ceremony to be used.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is still earrying on his crusade against all things not Teutonic. He has ordered the officers of his army to discard pointed English boots and widecreased trousers. He has also made a change in the royal crown, which he considered too high for his style of beauty. THE Earl of Onslow, the new Governor of

New Zealand, is thirty-five years old, and has never done anything particular in his life, beyoud being a lord-in-waiting to her Majesty in 1880, and recently serving as Under Secretary for the Colonies and the Board of Trade, His salary as Governor is \$25,000 a year.

EMPRESS EUGENIE, drawn by a Paris special correspondent on the spot: "A fragile form, veiled and robed in black, a pallid face and snow-white hair, and the mirm gait of a rhenmatic invalid-such is the image now presented by her who was the famous beauty and the world's queen of tashion some thirty-five years

THE costliest piano ever made in America. valued at \$27,000, is the property of Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal. This is several thousand more than Mr. Henry C. Marquand paid for his superb instrument, the frame of deft marquetry work, which was said to be the finest product of European artists and carvers. costing only about \$8,000 after the customs duties were paid.

THE reason for the slipshod English which defaces Rider Haggard's novels is the fact that he never rewrites a story before sending it to the press. The printer receives his original manuscript, upon which appear very few corrections or erasures. The greatest genius in the world could not produce finished literary work under such conditions, and no novelist who had a high ideal before him would attempt to base his reputation on the first draft of his conceptions.

Ir Mrs. Cleveland's friends keep 'on sending her pets she will have quite a menagerie to tak away with her when she leaves Washington. Her latest acquisition is a coon cat sent by Dr. Garceau, of Boston. This is not the big cat Otto, but another one yet unnamed. The dachshund brought by Mrs. Folsom from Germany divides attention with Hector, the French poodle, while the cats and birds are not neglected. The President is said to have been devoting some attention to raising chickens at

IT is asserted that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris will not cross the ocean to visit her mother this winter, in consequence of the malicious stories set afloat last year in regard to her unfriendly relations with her husband, and thus avoid a repetition of such reports. Her brother, Col. Fred Grant, says that all such stories are wholly without foundation, and that the friendliest intercourse has ever existed between the family and Mr. Sartoris. This state of things. he remarks, naturally grieves Mrs. Grant, who is unable to go to Europe.

A BRUSSELS writer in the Weser Zeitung places Mr. Henry M. Stanley by the side of Ulysses and Eneas, and implies that in the wanderings of the modern American, as in those of the ancient Greek and the Trojan, there was a woman in the case. Mr. Stanley's Calypso, or Dido, was a young English lady whom he met in his forty-fourth year, when he was living in New Bond street. The hero who has faced such stupendous difficulties was too modest or shy to tell her of his love, but confided it to her brother, requesting him to be his mediator. He might have remembered the famous old American precedent, of which Longfeilow made so telling a use in his "Miles Standish." The English lady refused to take the initiative; she would neither decline nor accept the lover who had not courage to "speak for himself," but promised to think over the problem. While she was thinking came the call to Stanley to march off to Africa for the liberation of Emin. His old love for Africa revived, and he left the English Calypso deliberating.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE Birmingham officers acted on the theory that it was their duty to guard their prisoners at all hazards. The theory was the correct one. and the bloodshed which followed was only a necessary incident of its application in practice. -New York Times.

WHILE the country can extend a heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the people of Birmingham to the disaster which has come upon them, it will feel that the proper thing for them to do is to retire to their homes and let the law take its course on the prisoner. - Toledo Com-

IGNORANCE of the subject, ignorance of the actual relations between manufacturers and workers, and a great soreness in defeat, have placed him [Mr. Cleveland] on record as the one American President whose tone can with difficulty be distinguished from that of Most, the Anarchist. - New York Tribune.

WILL there come a time when the poor man, admittedly capable of filling a great place, may run for office! Will legislation be had providing out of the public purse for all legitimate election expenses and preventing absolutely under grave penalty all other expenditure of any sort? Will public opinion throughout the country compel, eventually, a return to first and clean methods?-Chicago Mail.

In the "good old days of slavery" three-fifths of the negroes were counted as voters and their owners voted them, and no one ever thought of imposing an educational qualification upon the poor men then. It is possible that any educa-

tional qualification would be better than the present demoralizing reign of fraud, but it must be something more than a substitute for the evasions now employed. - Cleveland Leader.

On the theory, then, that the battle of 1892 will be renewed on the issues of 1888, the Tribune would remind Republicans of the importance of keeping their organizations in good working order and their members well supplied with the right kind of literature. The various protective-tariff leagues and home-market clubs should be sustained in their good work of preparing and circulating protection documents. -Detroit Tribune.

WHILE an ex-President is no better than any other law-abiding American citizen, we protest that people ought not to drive him out of public life or disqualify him for another office merely because he has held the greatest one. Give all American citizens a fair show, ex-Presidents included, and let everyone be sized up for what he is worth on the good old American plan of no aristocracy and no proscription.-New York

In periods of great local excitement, growing out of the perpetration of horrid crimes, it seems almost impossible to suppress violent demonstrations. But lynch law, after a prisoner has been arrested and placed in safe keeping. is barbarous. It is the reappearance of what there is savage in buman nature. It is a species of atavism, in which all that there was bad in man at his worst is reproduced.-Chicago

Mr. CLEVELAND gained his position and reputation most rapidly. It will be lost as rapidly if he follows the track of his last message. He was elected in 1884 because he was imagined to be safer than his party: he was defeated this year because he was known to be more dangerous. His last message, doubtless because he did not appreciate the force of his own language, has passages which would rank him with Anarchists and Socialists if they were accepted to mean all they say. - Philadelphia Press.

IT is now said that the incoming President will probably convene Congress in extraordinary session early in the coming year, and advise such legislation respecting tariff and revenue as will encourage our chiefs of enterprise to go on, and at the same time reduce public revenues to the proper standard. This is what we shall look for from the new regime, and the announcement, though of course not official, is so much in accord with public expectation that it may be received with a fair measure of confidence. There must be no shuffling and no dodging. Let us begin by respecting the will of the people. -Philadelphia American.

UNDER the present administration Union soldiers have been systematically slighted, insulted and humiliated. The President has made it a special point to veto pension bills, not in as of malice and derison; and his party indorsed and applauded his course in that respect. The act requiring preference to be given to federal soldiers in the matter of appointments has been steadily and contemptuously disregarded, and confederate soldiers have been favored to an extent which can only be accounted for on the theory of a desire to emphasize the fact of hostility toward those who fought against secession and slavery. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



STEPHEN BLEECKER LUCE. Who Will Command the Fleet Ordered to Hayti.

Admiral Luce, who will command the fleet destined for Hayti, is a brave and able commander. He is well known as the father of the naval apprentice system, the founder of the Naval War College on Coaster's Harbor island, near Newport, R. I., and as the author of works on tactics. Admiral Luce has been in command of the naval forces on the North Atlantic station since July, 1886, and will be retired from active service in March, 1889. He is now more than sixty years old. Like so many old salts, he is a short, heavy bearded, baggy look ing sort of a man. While on shore duty he is a constant habitue of the fashionable Washington hotels. All the frequenters of the capital know "Steve Luce." and he is often called so to his face, in spite of the dignity that the gentleman knows so well how to assume. He did most of his service during the war in the blockading squadron, and was made a commander shortly after the rebellion collapsed. The Admiral is known among the old society men of New York city, with whom he was quite a favorite during the time he was in command of the training

THE POPULAR VOTE.

ship Minnesota, in Brooklyn, ten years or more

rality Is No Encouragement to That Party.

The Pretended Gaio in the Democratic Plu-

The Democratic newspapers are assuming to derive some consolation from the fact that, while their party has lost the presidency and Congress, it has a larger per cent. of the popular vote than the Republicans ave. This is uncommonly cheap comfort. In 1884 the Democratic plurality on the popular vote was 62,682; that is what Cleveland had over Blaine. This year Cleveland's plurality over Harrison is figured at 96,586, which is jubilantly paraded as a gain which shows the growing strength of the Democracy. The greatest care is taken by our esteemed cotemporaries not to present any

apalysis of the figures. The fact is that in the seven extreme South ern States, where there was practically no Republican contest and where the Republican vote was not polled, the Democratic gains aggregate in round numbers 128,000 These States are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. Of the great gains in these seven States-which are not at all significant of wholesome Demogratic growth, but are the result of intimidation and ballot frauds-the Democrats lost in the rest of the country almost 100,000. The Democratic gain in Louisiana alone, where the election went by default, is more than the net in the whole country. But what does it profit the party to gain 38,000 in Louisians and

lose 16,000 in New York? There is much significance in the election returns as a whole which our Democratic friends may study with profit but hardly with delight Let them observe carefully the drift of the border States. In Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina, in spite of Democratic methods in some of them, the Democratic majorities have suffered an aggregate reduction of more than 31,000, while in three, if not in four, of these States the Republican vote shows such increased strength as to make it pretty certain that they will very soon take their places in the Republican column. On the other hand, no Republican State has displayed any sign of

The fact is that the pretended gain in the Democratic plurality has no meaning and no encouragement to the Democratic party. In the States where the great gains were made the Democrats could have had all they wanted, but by increasing their majorities 128,000 in seven uncontested Southern States they can show a net increase of only 33,000. It is their losses and not their gains that they want to talk about. Piling up big majorities in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas counts for nothing. It has no significance even in indicating the will of the people

Justice Grey Will Not Wed. Washington Special to Baltimore American.

Justice Grey, it seems, is not, after all, to enter the ranks of Benedicts. From his own account he does not even remotely contemplate such action, which flat, when generally known, will be sure to disappoint not a few who regarded him as an eligible parti, the more to be desired since the completion of his handsome new house. In speaking of the matter, Justice Grey recently remarked to a friend that the house was not built for a woman, that there was not a closet about the place. He then went on to explain what has proved a fertile source of comment, the singular arrangement of the windows. "The windows were cut," remarked the Justice, "according to my directions. Wherever

I wished to place a bookcase I like a free circu-

lation of air and light, even if it has to be obtained at the sacrifice of style or symmetry.' Justice Grey, though he so strongly avers he is not a candidate for matrimony, is nevertheless a great admirer of feminine beauty, and when it chances that his neighbor at dinner is a pretty girl, it is difficult to find a more charming companion than this same dignified member of the Supreme Court. A taste, which by the way the Justice shares in common with the pretty girls, is for bonbons, of which he is extravagantly

THE SOUTHERN BLACKS.

Senator Gibson Says They Cannot Vote Unless Guarded by Thousands of Troops.

Washington Special to Chicago Tribune. Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, is one of the ablest and most conservative of the Southern men in Congress. With Governor Nicholls he has organized and led the conservative wing of the Democratic party in his State. Last May he was re-elected to the Senate without a dissenting voice in the Louisiana Legislature. Senator Gibson is a conservative by instinct, a New Englander by birth, a man whose temperament is one of repose and deliberative dignity. Yet he talked with such great warmth and earnestness and with such marked frankness when I visited him in his library and broached the Southern question that I am disposed to quote him freely.

"The Southern question!" exclamed the Senstor. "The Southern question! There is no Southern question. It is a Northern question. The South is all right; but what is the matter with the North? Why this sectional hatred, this frowning, this suspiciousness, this intolerance of the South in the hearts of the Northern people! Why should there be a Southern question any more than a New England question or a Pacific coast question! I am weary of this continual iteration on the Southern question. There is no Southern question. What does the North want, anyway? Does it want to make vassals of us? Does it want to humiliate us? Does it want the men of the South to bow the knee to Northern men, to grovel in the dust and do their bidding? Does the North want to whip us again? Well, it whipped us once and I suppose it can whip us again. But if it undertakes it the North will find us right here, stand- subject by Democrats since the ing here in our places in the Union, loyal to the federal government, eager for national peace, unity, and good will. We shall not run away this time. We are here, and here to stay." "My friend," added the Senator, with much

feeling, "tell what it is that the North wants when it talks of solving the Southern question." "The North." I replied, "is not content to have a half-million citizens disfranchised in the Southern States. The North wants the colored race throughout the South to have a free vote and a fair count."

"That cannot be done. It cannot be done

without sending troops down there by the thousands. You will have to send five men to watch every black vote that goes into the box. If the Republicans want to go South in sufficient numbers to put the negroes in power I imagine there will be so many Republicans in the South on election-day as to give the Democrats a majority in many Northern States." "Then there is not now a fair election in the

"Let me talk to the men of the North about that. Let me talk plainly to them. I'll speak only for my own State. We have conditions there which the Northern people do not understand. We have conditions which bring us face to face with great difficulties and vexing problems. We are solving these problems the best we can. We stand for law, order and the prosperity of our people. We are making progress. Is the North, that does not and cannot understand these problems, going to interfere with us? Look at the conditions which we have in our State. We have 125,000 registered white voters, 128,000 registered colored voters. Of the white voters five out of six can read and write. Of the colored voters only one in six can read and write. There are 100,000 white voters who can write their names on the registry list and 24,000 who cannot. There are only 23,000 colored voters who can write their names and 103,000 who cannot. Let me point you to the conditions existing in some of our parishes. In Tensas parish there are 728 white voters and 4,435 colored voters. Only seven of these white voters are unable to read and write and only 700 of the negroes can read and write. In West Feliciana there are 500 white voters, all but forty of whom can write their names, and 2,800 colored votes, all but 150 of whom make their marks on the registry lists. I could, if necessary, multiply these instances. Have you any such conditions anywhere in the North? Do you know what you would do if you had such

conditions to meet? "You cannot by any arbitrary means whatsoever place an inferior race in power over a superior race. It may be done temporarily, but no such conditions can become permanent. If there were a million Chinamen in California they would not be permited to rule that State. If there were a million imported Italians and Hungarian laborers in Pennsylvania they would not be permitted to rule the State of Pennsylvania. Yet the North talks of interfering with the elections in the South. The North insists on making a political question out of that which is purely a race question. Some conservative men, like Senator Ingalls, recognize this and have the courage to say so. I met him the other day and thanked him for his public utterances on this subject, but told him he offered us no remedy. We are looking for a remedy. Nor are we united on all questions in our State. We have our differences of opinion and are working the thing out; but, as soon as the North steps in, as soon as outsiders begin to interfere with us, everything stops, and we stand together as one

"And you of the South have apprehensions of Republican rule?" "The only danger we fear is a pernicious partisan intermeddling which will revive the race war, which the South has pretty well settled. Our only forebodings are those of local negro dominance. But for this we have a remedy which is constitutional-a thing entirely within our control. We may be forced to it as a last resort. I do not speak of negro disfranchisement, for that can never be done, but of an educational qualification for voters. The State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its voters. We are already moving on this line in Louisiana. We have been preparing the way. At a meeting of our Legislature last May I called the conservative leaders of the State together at my hotel and placed before them my plans for the adoption of a constitutional amendment making the ability to read and write a necessary qualification for voters. I told the leaders to sound their people on this issue. Such a change in our Constitution would disfranchise at the outset 25,000 white men, but it would at the same time take the ballot from more than 100,000 colored men and settle the question of race dominance at elections once for all. It would have the effect, too, of stimulating 25,000 whites and 100,000 blacks to greater diligence in acquiring the rudiments of an education.

"But would not your State suffer loss of rep-

resentation in Congress and in the Electral College on this account?" "No, I have investigated that, and am satisfied it would not affect our representation in Congress. The Fourteenth amendment declares that loss of representation shall be suffered by States which 'deny or abridge' the right to vote. This right we neither deny nor abridge, but leave intact, merely requiring certain qualifications in the voter before he shall exercise his right, as he is required to register, or to have his taxes paid, or to possess a certain amount of property in various States of the Union. But if the Constitution should be so construed as to inflict upon us reduction of congressional repre sentation, no matter. That would not make the slightest difference. It is not Congress that we care about, nor the presidency, but order and prosperity at home. There is one right of the State left us by the Federalists, and in this right-happily and peacefully-we have a soveleign remedy for the race strife which certain demagogues appear to wish to inflict upon us."

The Funny Prohibitionists. New York Tribune.

Before the election the Prohibitionists said that a big vote would show that their cause was growing. Now that they didn't get a big vote, they say that a small vote is an indication that the party is lopping off the driftwood. This they say will make them stronger than ever. How lugubriously funny these Prohibitionits

Suffering in the States. As Stated in Halifax Headlines.

CLEVELAND'S LAST MESSAGE. GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBES THE DEPLORABLE CONDITION

Of the People of the United States-They are Crushed by Monopolies, Land Sharks Combines, and Pension Swindles, and are Defied by the Blacks of Hayti.

Their Mission Falled. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Prohibitionists failed in their attempt to cary either New York or Indian for the Democrats. The Prohibitionists, therefore, being unable to furnish any valid reason for existence, should now disbaud.

SOME THINGS IN PROSPECT

Probable Features of the General Assembly's Deliberations Next Week.

Election Registration Democrats Do Not Want -The Appropriations to Be Asked For and Demand for Office by Hungry Bourbons.

Interest in State politics, which suffered a temporary eclipse during the presidential campaigo, displays itself with renewed effulgence, now that the national campaign is ended. The near approach of the legislative session, and the fact that the dead-lock of two years since left many important measures banging like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, adds to this interest, and it is heightened by the further fact that, in the absence of ordinary appropriations, the State has been running for the past two years like an engine with the steam shut off, and mainly from the impetus derived from former propulsion. Beside the legislation required to make up for the failure of that partly perfected at the last session, there are several matters likely to be taken up on which the public is particularly interested.

One of these is the question of a fair election law which will remedy the defects in the existing statutes of this State governing the exercise of the franchise. "I do not know of any matter likely to come before the Legislature this winter," said a prominent lawyer of this city yesterday, "in which so general interest is manifested as in the removal of the defects in the Indiana election laws, and I do not know of any matter that is less likely to receive fair and intelligent consideration at the hands of the controlling element in that body. During the recent campaign everybody's mouth was full of criticism of our loose and imperfect election laws, and nobody talked longer and londer about these defects than the Democrats, but you will notice since the election their criticism does not extend to the most flagrant defects of our election system, and their suggestions for its improvement do not touch the main difficulties in the case. In all that has been said or printed on the a careful registration of voters which everybody who has studied the matter knows is a pre-requisite to fair elections, and the only means by which fraudulent voting can be effectually checked. They talk glibly enough about increased punishments for bribery when they have not provided any proper means of convicting anybody of that offense, but not one word in favor of securing a list of voters in advance of the election which would effectually preclude the use of colonists, repeaters and illegal voters, by which the will of the majority is defeated whenever it is overthrown."

"On what is Democratic opposition to a registry law based?" asked the reporter. "I don't know what the objection of the average Democrat is to a fair registry law, but the fact is certain that that party is practically unanimous in its opposition to such a law, and

when you find one otherwise minded he is only the exception that proves the rule." Financial Legislation Needed.

"The coming General Assembly will have a good deal of financial legislation to look after." said State Treasurer Lemcke yesterday. "In the first place, there will be three new hospitals for the insane to provide for regularly, and \$165,000 is asked to finish and furnish them. Then there is a deficiency of \$125,000, growing out of the omission of the 2-cent levy for the new State-house fund, that will have to be cared for. The school for the feeble-minded youths wants \$190,000, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home about the same amount. There is a deficiency on the appropriations of four years for the additional hospitals for the insane of \$50,000, that amount having been expended on the work, but the vouchers being still outstanding for want of money to taken them up. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is behind in a similar way to the extent of \$25,000, and the Institution for the Feeble-minded to the amount of \$32,000. Besides this, we have anticipated our December collections to the extent of over \$100,000. In the way of regular appropriations, beside the usual amounts heretofore granted, there will be an increase of at least a quarter of a million dollars each year for the additional hospitals for the msane, and the increase in the number of dependents in other benevolent State institutions will make an additional outlay of at least \$60.0. per annum. Then, too, it must be remembered that all the existing State institutions are likely to come in with requests for improvements and repairs, all the larger, because not one cent has been available for these purposes during the last year. The Auditor of State thinks it will require at at least an addition of two millions over the twelve-cent levy, as now constituted, to pay the indebtedness already contracted, and keep things moving between the coming Legislature and the one which succeeds it. Our tax levy, instead of being twelve, should be eighteen or twenty cents to meet the exigences of the situation.'

John Sullivan's Ambitton. "Have you noticed that John E. Sullivan is still in politics?" asked a Democrat yesterday. who is not on friendly terms with the county clerk. "His talk for three or four month! about being out of politics is all bosh. There is not a man in Indiana who has been working harder to carry out his plans than Sullivan, and the coming session of the Legislature is going to show how much influence he has. Although the last Democratic State convention sat down on him. I predict now that he will have enough influence with the Legislature to secure his friends places on the benevolent boards. It is a big thing to have the furnishing of supplies to the Insane Hospital, and Sullivan does not propose to lose it. In order to be on the safe side he has two candidates for president of the new board. Thomas Markey and Philip Gapen. Sullivan has an understanding with these men that, in case either succeeds, he is still to furnish the supplies for the hospital kitchen. I think there is also an understanding that both of them are to be members of the board. When the Legislature meets the one that seems to have the best support will be pushed for the presidency, and the other will agree to become a member of the board only. Sullivan had a hand in the election of many members of the Legislature, and the benevolent board he names will be elected. Since the election he has given one of the Representatives

from this county a position in his office." The Insaue Hospital Trustees.

The prospect of a change in the government of the Hospital for the Insane at this session of the Legislature was suggested by a Journal reporter to a Democratic official, at the Capitol, yesterday. "It may change the board, but it will not change the system," the official said. "Of course we could not think of giving up the appointment of the board to the executive department at this time. Even the Republicans would laugh at us if we did that. I appreciate the difficulties growing out of the fact that there no power between the sessions of the Legislature that can interfere in the event of mismanagement by the trustees. The Supreme Court has decided that the only agency that can be employed to prevent maladministration when the Legislature is not in session is by legal proceedings instituted by the Legislature, and this would be too slow to be of any value. But what can we do? If we give the Governor power to remove or suspend for what he considers sufficient cause, we virtually give him the control of the board, and might as well give him the power of its appointment. We might give you a Republican member on each board for the sake of making them 'non partisan, out I don't take much stock in that kind of legislation.

For New and Old Places. It is proposed by some of the Democratic

members of the Legislature to create the office of Custodian of the State-house, with power to appoint subordinate employes, and Adjutantgeneral Koontz and Tim Griffin are already announced as candidates for the position. For places created there is no lack of applicants. For Speaker of the House, Captain Curtis, of Marion, is out of the field, but besides Niblack, of Knoz county, and Schmuck, of this city, here tofore mentioned, there is Willard, of Lawrence; Wilson, of Shelby; Conn, of Elkhart; White, of Johnson; Harrell, of Franktin, and Shambo, of Allen. For Clerk of the House, Theo. Newkirk, of Rushville, is the only mention. For Door-keeper of the House there are J.B. Wilson, of this city: W. H. Steinbaugh, of Fulton county; Ed S. Hayes, of Posey; Felix Monroe, of Du-bois, and W. L. Hewitt, of Montgomery. For Assistant Clerk, W. P. Turner, of New Castle, and C. E. Crawford, of Sullivan, are mentioned. On the Senate side Messra. W. J. Craig. of